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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

PRO-AMERICAN SENTIMENT AMONG NORTH CHINA UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS PERSISTS DESPITE IDEOLOGICAL REFORM MOVEMENT

The Chinese Communists, aware of a strong pro-US sentiment among top medical and technical professors in North China universities and colleges, have been carrying on a protracted campaign against it. This ideological independence appears to persist in spite of the reform movement. The following examples reveal the attitudes of certain professors and the manner in which the government is dealing with them.

On 8 February 1952, an article published in the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao stated that the ideological reform movement among Peiping and Tientsin University professors was entering a new stage "because the movement was still inadequate." As late as 28 March 1952, by their own admission, the campaign has been inadequate in at least one important technical university. The authorities appear to have been lenient, however, in compliance with a policy of solicitude toward valuable technical experts.

On 28 March 1952, the Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao carried a letter from a reader, Chu Chao, which revealed that a persistent pro-American sentiment prevalent among some professors at one of China's foremost technical universities: the T'ang Shan Industrial College of the North China Communications University. Chu pointed out that "during the current ideological reform movement, contrary to expectations, some professors still openly lauded US "democracy" and "freedom" and shamelessly referred to themselves as "men of American metal." The full text follows:

"Comrade Editor: Some professors in our college still retain a high degree of admiration for the US. Last year, a professor in the Department of Engineering published, in the US, a work called 'A Study on Aerial Navigation and Surveys.' This act aided US imperialism in a very direct manner. At this moment, some professors still maintain contacts with certain reactionary engineering societies and lead their students likewise to enroll in these organizations. During lectures, other professors continue to lay heavy emphasis on US 'material civilization' and 'scientific techniques.' Others shamelessly translate instruction materials into English although these notes had previously been translated into Chinese from German.

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"During the ideological reform movement, contrary to expectations, some professors openly lauded US 'democracy' and 'freedom' and shamelessly referred to themselves as 'men of American metal.'"

"I hope that this ideology which glorifies the US will be thoroughly expunged from their minds and that they will reform."

Chu Chao
T'ang Shan Industrial College
North China Communications University

On 12 April 1952, the Peiping Kuang-ming Jih-pao printed a long article which confirmed these charges and added the following:

1. Many professors at T'ang Shan Industrial College refused to publish their treatises in Chinese journals, preferring to send them to the US for purposes of prestige.
2. During the current Resist America, Aid Korea Movement, some professors in the Metallurgy Department urged students to enroll in "a reactionary US Metallurgical and Engineering Society."
3. During the current "Three-Anti" Movement, a professor continued to inject into his lectures remarks about US democracy and freedom.
4. Upon reading the interview between Stalin and H. G. Wells [in which Stalin defends the thesis that the Soviet Union used force in domestic programs "because the old society employed force in self-defence"], some professors, instead of reorienting their thinking along pro-Soviet lines, sided with Wells in lauding the techniques employed by the late President Roosevelt in implementing New Deal policies.
5. Many professors listened to the Voice of America and have been led to admire the US.

The article concludes by pointing out that over 110 professors in the college had to undergo thought reform on 2 April 1952. There was no mention in this, or subsequent newspaper articles, that any of the T'ang Shan Industrial College professors had been dismissed.

Other professors in various technical and medical universities of North China have confessed to similar pro-American orientation. However, a promise to reform was submitted but in most cases no indication of dismissal or punishment was published in the press. A few of the more important cases follow:

1. Dr Teng Chia-tung, chief physician, Department of Medicine, China Union Medical College; trained at CUMC and in the US; confessed to teaching US scientific techniques and lauding US liberalism. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 16 November 1951)
2. Dr Li Tsung-en (C.U.Lee), director, CUMC; trained in England, confessed to pro-US and anti-Soviet orientation. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 9 January 1952)
3. K'o Ting-sui, professor, Department of Physics, Tsinghua University; trained Yenching University from 1938 - 1940; confessed to pro-US sentiment. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 27 March 1952)

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4. Ch'uan Ying, Dean, Department of Chemistry, Industrial Division, Peiping University; graduate assistant in chemical research to Professor Butler, University of Michigan from 1944 - 1949; confessed to extreme admiration for US political freedom, two-part system, and scientific superiority. (Peiping, Jen-min Jih-pao, 5 April 1952)

5. Chou P'ei-yuan, Dean of Studies, Tsinghua University; trained at Tsinghua during the early 1920's; active in military and naval research in the US during 1942: aircraft-carried torpedoes; attended International Conference on Dynamics in London, 1945; confessed to lauding US and serving as a tool of US scientists. (Peiping, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, 8 April 1952)

The Chinese Communists have reportedly been lenient with these men. Dean Ch'uan Ying, cited in example four above, in indicating this clemency, stated "I have now become fully cognizant that the Central People's Government has adopted a lenient policy toward and shown concern for the technical experts of the nation."

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